

THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME 49 NO. 26

Authorized as second class mail, GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1956
Post Office Department, Ottawa.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.50

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. McCallum returned to town Saturday evening after spending several weeks at the Pacific coast visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yule of Calgary spent the weekend visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Les Menard. The two ladies are sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilbert spent last week in Edmonton holidaying.

The Call can quote you prices on counter check books that can not be beaten anywhere.

Mrs. Edna Dunn of Toronto was a visitor at the home of Mrs. G. W. Evans Monday and Tuesday. The two ladies were school mates in Ontario.

While Rev. W. Morrison is away in Eastern Canada the United Church services are conducted by Majors E. Broom and J. Cooper of the Salvation Army. They alternate each Sunday.

"What is the average man's idea of a really reliable lawn mower?" asks a local gardener. One that breaks down every time his wife orders him to use it.

Almost every day while truck loads of vegetables of every description pass over the highway west bound. The drivers say there is a demand for their products. One driver had six tons of cucumbers aboard which he hoped to dispose of to picklers.

Major R. Dodgson

A well known resident of Gleichen and district for over 40 years, Major Robert Dodgson, better known as Bob, passed away Sept. 8rd in the Colonel Belcher Hospital after a lengthy illness, at the age of 63 years.

Major Dodgson came to Gleichen from Yorkshire, England in 1912 and lived at the home of the late Harold Prestwick, until the fall of 1914 when he enlisted and went overseas with the 50th Battalion. When the war was over he returned to Canada with the rank of Captain in August 1919 and went to work on the farm of the late Joe Roueche. In the fall of 1929 he went to Winnipeg and while there was promoted to the rank of major.

When the second war started he recruited and formed the 22nd Battery in Gleichen. He was very popular with his men for he was a real soldier, always ready to do his part.

He was a member of the Gleichen branch of the Canadian Legion until moving to Calgary where he joined the No. 1 branch.

The funeral which was held in Calgary was attended by quite a few Gleichen friends. Rev. E. M. Orme officiated and interment was made in the Field of Honor, Burnside cemetery. The pallbearers were all veterans who were his old friends.

The Ottawa Letter

Homesteading on the prairies reached its record high between the years 1909 to 1919 when the rain fall was relatively good. In the twenties and thirties much of the land was abandoned and allowed to return to grass. During those years weeds, rust, smut, grasshoppers, saw flies, cut worms and hail took their toll and drought reduced crop after crop to complete failure. In 1937 the wheat crop averaged three bushels per acre. Soil drifting and a price of less than 40 cents per bushel at Port William completed the disaster. Changes have been made. Some land went back to grazing and the size of the average farm was increased to 473 acres. Equipment has changed so that a set of machinery now includes a tractor, a tiller combine, a harvest combine and swather and a motor truck for hauling to market.

The Dominion Government has



THE HAMES SISTERS

One of the prettiest singing acts to come along in a long while is the Hames Sisters — Marjorie, Norma and Jean. The redheaded trio are seen on Country Hoedown every week on the CBC Television network.

an attack against drought on the prairies. One and a half million acres found to be unfit for cultivation has been used for seventy-seven community pastures where 30,000 cattle now graze.

The government have assisted in the construction of 35,000 small dams and dugouts to preserve stock watering, etc. Mountain streams are being harnessed so that two million acres will be "under the ditch."

By the Prairie Farm Assistance Act a floor price was set so that a wheat farmer will not meet complete disaster. An amount of money depending on the yield per acre up to \$500 can be received in crop failure years. About two fifths of the sum paid out is derived from a one percent levy on all grain sold. The remainder comes out of the national treasury.

Scientists from Ottawa wage an endless war against plant diseases, insect pests and weeds. Selkirk wheat has been developed and millions of pamphlets on all these subjects are available free of cost at the research branch of the department of agriculture.

Farm organizations have been active. They have made and destroyed governments. They have set up many co-operatives. They have waged war against grain exchanges so that for years all wheat has been sold through the Canadian Wheat Board.

Much remains to be done as farm income must not reach the low brackets.

F. W. GERSHAW.



by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

There have been quite a number of reports during the past season of increasing evidence of fungus diseases attacking the cereal grains particularly barley although to some extent, wheat as well. While conditions for the development of fungus diseases have been aided by the moister seasons, authorities suggest that the build-up over the past few years of heavy crops can be attributed in no small measure to the fact that these diseases have been carried over on trash cover which provides a medium on which they overwinter and appear again the following spring to reinfest the crops that are grown. The practice of providing a trash cover is something that has apparently come to stay but it must not be overlooked that our present cultural methods, in many cases do little to take into account the effect on the spread of diseases. Some years ago when the straw was either burned or ploughed under, these practices automatically cut down on the source of inoculum for succeeding crops. Some of the leaf spotting diseases, mainly confined several years ago to one area now seems to have spread and to have appeared on a much wider scale elsewhere. Plant pathologists suggest that where the diseases do occur the same of grain should be no account be made on the

same land the following year. This at least, is one precaution that can be taken to minimize their occurrence and spread.—World of Wheat.

Campbell Brown Catches Big Trout

Cam Brown has been fishing for almost half a century. Always he was after the big one that got away. Sunday he caught it and landed it without much excitement. It proved to be a hybrid trout and was caught in the Bow river a few miles west of town. The fish weighs 4 pounds 13 ounces and is 21 inches long. Cam is very proud of his catch and sent the fish to Calgary Sunday night with Elliot Evans to have it stuffed. When the fish comes back it should make a handsome addition to Cam's trophy room.

If there is any more wholesome and beautiful place to live in this world, than in any one of hundreds of so-called small towns we do not know where it is. It is difficult for residents of any large city to understand the attraction of the smaller places. But at the charm is there in abundance, the most skeptical has only to visit one of these communities of home loving people to be convinced. The writer has had the privilege of visiting many of these towns of from a few hundred to five thousand in population, and has often compared the greater happiness of these people with that of the people in our crowded cities. Always there are handsome churches and schools, the streets are shaded by trees, the houses are comfortable and homelike, the yards are large and well kept and the stores are up-to-date and attractive. Best of all the people living in such towns have real neighbors. They know each other and they enjoy visiting back and forth. The happiness of one family is shared by all as are their sorrows. When trouble comes there are plenty of friends and helpers. The people have more time to read books and magazines and they are not hurried and crowded. Good roads and cars make access to entertainment of the city easy and living expenses are not always excessive. More and more as the cities grow larger do the people of the smaller towns have reason to be happy and satisfied with the attractiveness and comfort of their mode of life.

Canada, with less than one per cent of the world's population ranks sixth in the world as a producer of manufactured goods. Manufacturing provides about one dollar out of three of Canada's national income.

Of the 109,963 immigrants who entered Canada in 1955, more than 52,000 were women and children.

The Canada-United States boundary is 3,986 miles in length.

The manufacturing industries of the prairie provinces employ about 90,000 persons.

Federal government spending this year, about five billion will be more than twice the 1950 total.

Canadian Eskimos, who numbered less than 10,000 at the time of the 1951 census, live in small groups and have no chiefs, nobles, police or servants.

FROM THE FILES

OF THE CALL TWENTY YEARS AGO

Mrs. W. Clark and three little children of Calgary are spending a few days visiting at the home of Mrs. Farquharson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Boos and family of Rocky Mountain House are visiting with Mr. W. Boos.

Miss A. Forgie of the Alberta Government Telephones has gone to her home at Faher.

There must have been a war among the Indians for the other day an Indian was seen walking up the street with his arm in a sling followed by another who had his head bound up, and behind him trailed a cripple helping himself along with the aid of cane.

I. M. McCune, member for this riding and Mr. Cain, M.L.A., addressed a meeting Friday regarding irrigation matters in this district.

Approximately 65 percent of those whose names were on the last provincial election voters list in Gleichen registered to co-operate with the government.

Boys riding their bicycles on the side walks have become quite a nuisance of late as well as being a real menace to those who use the walks. We understand there is a bylaw prohibiting this dangerous practice and it should be strictly enforced.

The water tank in the tower received a coat of paint last week. Before painting began many buckets of rust were scrapped and knocked off the inside of the tank. At the same time some shingles were put on the covering of the tank. Men working on the high tower always attract attention since very few would care about having the lofty job.

The greatest crop of tomatoes the town has ever known is being harvested right now and preserved by the house wife. Thanks to the town irrigation system practically every cellar in town will have its quota of food stuff stored away for winter.

Last week Chas. Thompson and his men laid down a concrete floor in the garage of the Taxaco Filling Station. The improvements made to this station during the past few months have made it a very attractive corner.

Tom Wilson, who farms some three miles north of town, states his apple trees did very well this year and that he has already picked many apples and used them in

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his home. A couple of years ago just recently built a new garage he had a splendid crop but on getting up one morning discovered some one had picked one tree clean, and since that time he has kept a wary eye on his trees. Mr. Wilson

and is busy at present putting down a concrete floor. When that is finished he will have an up-to-date shop and will be able to handle all kinds of work.

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W. M. "BILL" SOMERVILLE, CLUNY



—Saskatchewan Government Photo

HIGHWAY SURVEY—Here a party of department of highway engineers begin preliminary survey operations on the Moose Jaw bypass of the Trans-Canada highway. Their first step is to "run" two "hug" lines along the outside of the right-of-way and to mark these with wood stakes, at each 100 feet. Secondly, bench marks are set up to establish the line of elevation along the route of the proposed road, the number of marks required varying with the number of changes in topography. Next the party "shoots" cross sections at each change in topography on the route, and drives stakes into the ground at every change in elevation, for marking purposes. When the preliminary survey is complete, plan profile sheets, setting out details of the ground and construction specifications are made up in the office for the use of the contractor and engineer on the job.

Preliminary highway surveys

The Saskatchewan Department of Highways plans to complete preliminary survey operations on nearly 700 miles of provincial roads this year, T. B. Gentles, design engineer with the department, said recently. Crews are now working on 57 percent or almost 400 miles of the mileage slated for this season, he added.

Preliminary surveys, which are the first major step toward the

building of a new road or the rebuilding of an old one, are being done by about 25 crews of four men each. These crews which are at scattered locations in Saskatchewan, wherever a construction job is in progress, do preliminary surveying when for some reason they cannot work on construction. When the soil is too wet for road building or because a certain construction project has been finished, surveying can always be depended on to keep them busy.

When weather permits, preliminary survey crews often work late in the winter, long after frost has melted construction machinery. However, when snow is deep, making it difficult for the men to get around, and topographic features of the area are covered, surveying is discontinued and taken up again in conjunction with the next year's construction program.

The fact that a preliminary survey is done on a section of road does not mean construction will be started the very next year. Preliminary survey projects are often selected because a crew is in the vicinity working on a construction project. Generally speaking, the department does try to build the road as soon after a survey as possible, provided the road fits into the priority list of work to be done.

If a section of road which has been surveyed must be left for several years, the expense of surveying is not lost. The iron pins which are driven into the ground can always be found and the original survey re-established for construction purposes.

LOSE A MINUTE—SAVE A LIFE

Strictly Fresh

About two weeks after the picnic season closes we should be able to view the beauty of our parks as autumn winds sweep them free of picnic debris.

The enchanted hour is the period



of time when the boss is out of the office for lunch.

A veteran observer of the political scene is a fellow who manages to get his personal opinion in print.

The garage man took one look at the battered wreck Mrs. Guggenheim had driven in and waved her away. "Sorry, madam," he said firmly. "We wash cars here, but we're not equipped to bring them."

3210

Ontario leads in alcoholism research

Although alcoholism (or "chronic drunkenness" as it was sometimes called) has been recognized as a serious social problem for hundreds of years in various parts of the world, it is only within the last 15 years that research scientists have been giving it intensive study. In Canada, research attention to alcoholism dates from 1949 when the Ontario government created the Alcoholism Research Foundation.

Today, in various parts of Canada, the U.S., Europe, and South America a growing number of scientists are seeking answers to the riddle of alcoholism. By alcoholism, those working in this field mean a condition under which the individual loses the ability to control his or her intake of beverage alcohol, with accompanying difficulties in family, business and social life, frequently with financial problems, and with physical and mental complications. An alcoholic is a person to whom the compulsion to drink has become the most important factor in life and whose inter-personal relations have become severely deteriorated. Alcohol has taken over his life.

Researchers—both medical and social scientists—are digging into the histories of thousands of alcoholic patients and they are studying the uses of alcoholic beverages in various social groups in an effort to understand just what it is that alcohol means to the alcoholic, and why it means so much.

At the Alcoholism Research Foundation in Toronto, a team of specialists in human behaviour are adding their findings to the world's literature on this man-sided subject. Under the leadership of H. David Archibald, executive director, they are pursuing a three-part program aimed at understanding alcoholism, treating the condition, and attempting to reduce the numbers of new alcoholics developing every year. That they are making progress is indicated by the following statement from Dr. E. M. Jelinek, consultant on alcoholism to the World Health Organization, Geneva: "Ontario is one of the most advanced areas in its efforts to remove alcoholism. The Alcoholism Research Foundation has one of the most modern programs in the world. Whereas some countries become so obsessed with one phase of a program that it gets out of hand, the Ontario Foundation has neatly balanced research, treatment, and education programs which supplement each other. Its officers have their feet as solidly on the ground as any in the world."

Despite this progress, however, alcoholism in Ontario and in Canada is on the increase. In 1953, there were 1,670 alcoholic Canadians in every 100,000 adult population; and this year the rate is up to 1,850 per 100,000 adults. This means, by conservative estimate, a total of 182,000 alcoholic Canadians today, and it registers an increase of 30,000 alcoholics in the last three years. (The Ontario increase is from 57,000 alcoholics in 1953 to 76,000 this year; and the Ontario rate has climbed from 1,780 per 100,000 adult population to 2,210 per 100,000 in three years.)

The fact that the rate of alcoholism has itself increased, as well as gross numbers of alcoholics, shows that the growth in alcoholic population is more than a mere reflection of total population growth. The fact is that the percentage of adult population who drink alcoholic beverages has been climbing from 50 percent in 1943, to 64 percent in 1948, to 70 percent in 1953, to 72 percent in 1956. And the prevalence of alcoholism in Canada has consistently worked out to about three percent of the total adult drinking population.

Last year the Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario invested \$163,000 in treatment and rehabilitation of patients, \$54,000 in research, and \$33,000 in public and professional education. The Foundation operates Brookside Clinic in midtown Toronto and branch treatment services in London, Ottawa, and Kingston. Through the Foundation, treatment is available to any resident of the province who is encountering a problem with alcohol and

The Pattern Shop

Fashions

Unusual crochet



7132
by Alice Brooks

A graceful swan in sparkling white crochet—what prettier design to decorate your dining table! Perfect for fruit, flowers.

Pattern 7132: Crochet directions for "swan" centerpiece; body about 13x7½ inches. Use heavy jiffy cotton—starch stiffly.

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Lemon oil is one of the best cleaners for tile work, such as in a shower stall. It will remove and tend to prevent mildew in joints.

Viruses, bacteria not same thing

The difference between viruses and bacteria is pointed out in a short article in the current issue of Health Magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada.

A "virus," strictly speaking, is the cause of an infectious disease and the term was used before any was actually discovered.

Bacteria are small cells—really plants—which can be seen under the microscope and grown on a suitable substance. Consequently, they are readily identified. They cause, among other diseases, tuberculosis, boils, scarlet fever, and some forms of pneumonia.

Viruses, as the term is used now, are less than 1/1600 of a millimetre across. They are tiny particles which can only be seen under an electron microscope. If at all, they can only grow inside living cells. They cause such diseases as measles, smallpox, and infectious jaundice. They are much harder to identify than bacteria.

Both bacteria and viruses are capable of causing pneumonia—consequently, pneumonia are classified according to their cause.

SMILE OF THE WEEK

"Your new secretary looks efficient."

"Yes, that's her speciality."

"Efficiency?"

"No, looking efficient."

who wishes help in handling that problem. Similar treatment services are available in British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba.

VESSEL	From MONTREAL	To	VESSEL	From NEW YORK	To
SAXONIA	Fri. AUG. 24	Liverpool	QUEEN MARY	Wed. AUG. 22	Cherbourg, Southampton
SCYTHIA	*Wed. AUG. 29	Havre, Southampton	FRANCONIA	Thurs. AUG. 23	Cobb, Liverpool
VERNA	Fri. AUG. 31	Greenock, Liverpool	QUEEN ELIZABETH	Wed. AUG. 29	Cherbourg, Southampton
CARNATHIA	Fri. SEPT. 7	Liverpool	PARTHA	Fri. AUG. 31	Liverpool
ASCANIA	Wed. SEPT. 12	Havre, Southampton	QUEEN MARY	Wed. SEPT. 5	Cherbourg, Southampton
SAXONIA	Fri. SEPT. 14	Greenock, Liverpool	BRITANNIC	Thurs. SEPT. 6	Cobb, Liverpool
VERNA	*Wed. SEPT. 26	Liverpool	MAURETANIA	Fri. SEPT. 7	Cobb, Havre, Southampton
SCYTHIA	Fri. SEPT. 21	Havre, Southampton	QUEEN ELIZABETH	Wed. SEPT. 26	Cherbourg, Southampton
VERNA	Fri. SEPT. 28	Greenock, Liverpool	MEDIA	Fri. SEPT. 12	Liverpool
CARNATHIA	*Wed. OCT. 5	Greenock, Liverpool	QUEEN MARY	Wed. SEPT. 19	Cherbourg, Southampton
SAXONIA	Wed. OCT. 10	Havre, Southampton	FRANCONIA	Thurs. SEPT. 20	Cobb, Liverpool
ASCANIA	Fri. OCT. 12	Havre, Southampton	QUEEN ELIZABETH	Wed. SEPT. 26	Cherbourg, Southampton
SCYTHIA	Fri. OCT. 19	Greenock, Liverpool	MAURETANIA	Thurs. SEPT. 27	Cobb, Havre, Southampton
SAXONIA	*Wed. OCT. 24	Havre, Southampton	PARTHA	Fri. SEPT. 28	Liverpool
VERNA	Fri. OCT. 26	Greenock, Liverpool	QUEEN MARY	Wed. OCT. 3	Cherbourg, Southampton
CARNATHIA	Fri. OCT. 27	Havre, Southampton	BRITANNIC	Thurs. OCT. 4	Cobb, Liverpool
ASCANIA	Wed. NOV. 7	Havre, Southampton	QUEEN ELIZABETH	Wed. OCT. 10	Cherbourg, Southampton
SAXONIA	Fri. NOV. 9	Greenock, Liverpool	MEDIA	Fri. OCT. 12	Liverpool
VERNA	*Wed. NOV. 16	Greenock, Liverpool	QUEEN MARY	Tues. OCT. 16	Cobb, Havre, Southampton
CARNATHIA	Wed. NOV. 17	Havre, Southampton	FRANCONIA	Wed. OCT. 17	Cherbourg, Southampton
SAXONIA	Fri. NOV. 24	Havre, Southampton	QUEEN ELIZABETH	Thurs. OCT. 18	Cobb, Liverpool
VERNA	*Thurs. NOV. 29	Greenock, Liverpool	PARTHA	Wed. OCT. 24	Cherbourg, Southampton
ASCANIA	Sun. DEC. 9	Havre, Southampton	QUEEN MARY	Fri. OCT. 26	Liverpool
SCYTHIA	Sat. DEC. 15	Havre, Southampton	BRITANNIC	Thurs. OCT. 31	Cobb, Liverpool
CARNATHIA	Fri. DEC. 21	Havre, Southampton	MAURETANIA	Sat. NOV. 3	Cobb, Havre, Southampton

*From Quebec

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PATTERN 215

home workshop, with metal fittings available at hardware stores. The bottom of the bed is plywood or solid stock may be used. Pattern gives large three-dimensional drawings of all parts and assembly procedure. A sturdy little pick-up truck that will last until Junior grows up. Use it for hauling in wood for the fireplace and for those trips to the grocery store. The pattern is 35c.

A useful small bookcase



PATTERN 460

That set of shelves you need for some odd corner can just as well be the attractive piece of furniture shown here. Pattern 460, which gives you actual-size cutting guides and directions for making it, will be mailed for 35c. This pattern is one of five included in the packet, Shelves and Stands for the Handy Man to Make, price \$1.50.

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BACKACHE May be Warning

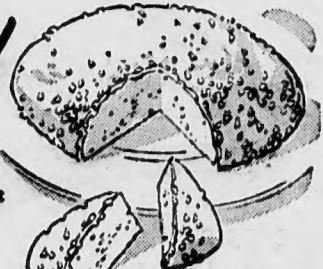
Backache is often caused by lazy kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest or that tired-out and heavy-headed feeling may soon follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better—sleep better—work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now.

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FASTTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To add talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTTEETH at any drug counter.

Scrumptious!

Coffee cake at its best... sweet and scrumptious! And so easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast when you bake at home. Surprise your family tomorrow!



Butterscotch coffee cake

- Measure into bowl ½ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
- Sift together twice, then into a bowl 2½ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour, ½ cup granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg. Cut in finely ½ cup chilled shortening. Beat until thick and light. 2 eggs and stir into dissolved yeast. Make a well in dry ingredients and add yeast mixture; mix well, adding a little additional flour, if necessary, to form a soft dough.

- Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Brush top with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours.
- Punch down dough. Halve the dough. Roll each half into a 9-inch circle and place on greased cookie sheets. Brush each circle with melted butter or margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 50 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Cool and spread coffee cakes with the following butterscotch icing: Measure into a saucepan, ½ cup lightly-packed brown sugar, few grains salt, 3 tablespoons butter or margarine and 4 tablespoons cream; stir over very low heat until sugar dissolves. Remove from heat and work in 1½ cups (about) once-sifted icing sugar—use enough sugar to make an icing of spreading consistency. Stir in ¾ cup coarsely-chopped toasted pecans and ¼ teaspoon vanilla. Yield: 2 coffee cakes.



Needs no refrigeration

EDITORIALS

from other weekly papers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper.)

A man of foresight

(From The Regina Leader-Post)

For a man who was born in Paris of Scottish parents and lived much of his life abroad, James Stuart Duncan went a long way in Canadian business.

When he retired a few days ago he was chairman of the board and president of the Massey-Harris-Ferguson Co. Ltd., the second largest farm implement business in the world.

It all began when the late Sir Lyman Melvyn Jones, the colorful Canadian industrialist and a former head of the Massey-Harris organization, visited the home of James Duncan and told him stories of the opportunities in Canada.

The young Duncan took his education in France and Germany and then at 16 started work as office boy in the Massey-Harris office in Berlin, Germany. Thereafter he went up through the ranks, selling, administering and spending time at the bench in a Massey-Harris factory.

During the Second World War, the late Norman Rogers, then minister of defence, asked Mr. Duncan to serve as deputy minister of national defence for air, a post which he accepted and filled with distinction.

In this role he spearheaded the operations of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

In this period, too, he served as chairman of the UNRRA combined agricultural and food committee. After the war he played an important role in promoting trade between Britain and Canada and the "Buy British" campaign. His energies have never been limited to the job which paid him his salary.

In the post-war period, it has been the vision of James Duncan which has piloted his company, now the Massey-Harris-Ferguson Co., Ltd., into more and more overseas operations. Through his foresight Massey-Harris-Ferguson went after the European market at a time when the European farmer was catching up with his North American brothers and mechanizing. Duncan's faculty of seeing the potential gave the Canadian firm and its European factories a strong head start.

James Duncan has never been afraid of experimentation and it was his decision which propelled his company into pioneering the self-propelled combine. The venture was considered impractical by some manufacturers. It proved immediately successful and swept the agricultural world, bringing on a new era in harvesting.

In his retirement, James Duncan leaves behind him shoes which will be hard to fill but he leaves a great tradition, too.

Undoubtedly his energies will continue to be exerted in promoting the good of Canada, the farmer, and high ideals the world over. These are all part of the distinguished Duncan record.

Beautiful Virden

(From The Virden Advance, Virden, Manitoba—July 11, 1958)

Nature and homemakers in Virden have been working hand in hand during the gardening season with unusually fine results this summer. Except for a hail storm earlier this month which gave gardens a beating, growing weather has been excellent with the profuse rain that the light soil here needs so badly, combined with warm sunny days.

New lawns started this spring around a good many new homes in town have come along beautifully as have trees and shrubs set out earlier this year.

Improvements have been made, too, to the gardens surrounding many older homes. All over town flowers are making splashes of vivid color amid the greenery of trees and bushes.

With the many new homes and buildings, with much of the downtown section remodelled in the modern manner, with home grounds all over town looking their best, Virden is indeed a beautiful town.

But Virden's beauty is not, unfortunately, unadulterated. Spoiling the picture is the litter that most of the time defaces downtown streets, the tall grass and weeds that have been allowed to grow unchecked on too many boulevards and lots, accumulations of junk to be found here and there in town.

In time the town may be able to afford sufficient maintenance men to keep everything neat and tidy. Meanwhile citizens should do more than their share in caring for boulevards facing their own property and should be careful not to become litterbugs.

The Griffin Poplar tree

(The Bulletin, Brooks, Alberta)

When the Canadian Pacific Railway constructed the Eastern Irrigation District the region was virtually treeless. Later on Augustus Griffin was appointed superintendent of the project, coming to Alberta from Modesto, California, with a high reputation as an irrigation engineer. It also turned out that he had made horticulture a hobby and he launched a campaign of tree planting in Brooks and elsewhere on the project. He roamed creek and river valleys to obtain native specimens of plants, shrubs and trees to cross with more beautiful and more productive varieties. His work in that field gained him fame in horticultural circles throughout the west.

Mr. Griffin passed away some years ago but the results of his efforts remain to beautify the farm and town gardens and streets, a living tribute to the departed. Now we note that the Provincial Horticultural Station has named a new poplar tree the "Griffin poplar." This variety is fast growing and is of unusual pyramidal habit. The tough, willowy branches are dense, sharply ascending and are well clothed in glossy, dark-green leaves.

It was a nice idea on the part of the Horticultural Station to pay this tribute to a man who did so much for horticulture in this district and province.



—Canadian Army Photo

NEW FRIENDS—One of the best features of the army's seven weeks summer camp for cadets at Camp Dundurn, Sask., is the opportunity for all boys to see how the other half of the world lives. Great care is taken to see that each platoon has representation from every section of northwest Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Here a group of new pals hold a "bull session" in the bunkhouse. Left to right are Norman Bourassa, North Battleford; Bob Clements, Killarney, Man.; Gord Russell, Wadena, Sask.; Charlie Marchildon, Saskatoon and David Waters, St. Boniface.

800 Army cadets complete annual training Camp Dundurn

Two Manitoba army cadets were awarded the top prizes at the graduation of over 800 boys attending the annual cadet summer training at Camp Dundurn, Sask., but Saskatchewan youths took six of the 10 awards. Best cadet during the seven weeks course was Neil Donald Laird, Winnipeg, and best cadet instructor was Nicholas Prokopchuk of Brandon.

Saskatchewan's Lt.-Gov. W. J. took the salute for the ceremonial march past and presented the Major-General W. J. McGill, general officer commanding Prairie Patterson inspected the cadets and prizes. He was accompanied by Command and Brig. H. W. Love, commander of the camp.

Hundreds of invited guests and parents from all over northwest Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan witnessed the morning's ceremonies in brilliant sunlight. After lunch the Cadet Services of Canada Officers Training Company staged their marching out parade for the lieutenant-governor and the cadets put on displays of skills and drills they had learned.

Other prize winning cadets were: best cadet in A Company, D. S. T. Edey, Oak Lake, Man.; B Company, H. E. Kellett, Carrot River, Sask.; C Company, R. A. Perrett, Invermay, Sask.; D Company, E. J. Laenger, Lintlaw, Sask.; E. Company, J. R. Gray, Winnipeg; F. Company, H. J. Greyeyes, Duck Lake, Sask.; best shot in rifle coaching course, N. F. Graff, North Battleford; best shot other than rifle coaching, Strathcona Trust Trophy, D. G. Lindberg, Saskatoon.

In the officers training company Wayne G. Glass of Rosetown, Sask., won the Same Browne belt as leader of the Grade A certificate course and Capt. J. T. H. Todd of Fort William won the award as leader of the chief instructors course.

Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association prizes were awarded to three cadets. P. D. Guillemain of St. Boniface had won the cadet aggregate and the 500 yard prize; J. E. Eaton of Port Arthur took the 200 yard shoot and A. W. Stewart of Winnipeg was the 600 yard winner.

Approximately one-half the workers in the world are engaged in agriculture.

NINE-POINT CHECK FOR OIL BURNERS

"Saskatchewan residents who are planning to have their oil burners checked in the near future should know what to expect in the way of proper servicing," Saskatchewan Fire Commissioner R. A. W. Switzer said recently.

Mr. Switzer said that oil burners are not properly serviced unless the following nine items are attended to by a competent licensed serviceman:

1. First, the oil filter should be inspected and cleaned and repaired if necessary.
2. Inspection of electrodes on gun-type burners. They should be cleaned, properly spaced and replaced if necessary.
3. The nozzle should be cleaned and serviced.
4. The pump on the oil burner should be checked for pressure and wear.
5. Bearings should be oiled on both the oil burner and the fan.
6. Filters should be cleaned and replaced if necessary.
7. Controls should be inspected and checked to make sure they are properly adjusted and in proper working order.
8. The combustion chamber should be checked and if burnt out, replaced.
9. Burners should be started and the flame adjusted to provide a clean efficient flame.

"Citizens are warned that when required, oil burner repairs must only be made by a competent licensed oil burner serviceman," Mr. Switzer said.

Growing beards

There are certain disadvantages in growing a beard these days, but a man does have the right to grow one if for no other reason than to prove he is capable of it. —Truro (N.S.) Weekly News.

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CREEP

"The average woman" maintains a prominent analyst who obviously is looking for trouble "is too inquisitive to play poker well. In an evening's play she'll have a dozen hands where 'calling the bet' displays a suicide complex. Yet she no more can resist throwing in the chips than she can help looking at the label in a friend's new coat."

Despite this opinion (shared by most other male poker players) one of the first big-selling books on the game, points out Jerry D. Lewis, was written by a woman. It was published in the gay nineties, and the author was listed as "A. Howard Cady."

No sane editor would have admitted, of course, that the "A" stood for "Alice!"

The mother of four strapping sons insisted on taking driving lessons at the age of fifty-eight. Her loving sons now refer to her as "Oh, Ma, the Dent-Maker."

A tourist patronizing a Gypsy fortune teller in Venice, Calif., got something of a surprise. "Hey!" he exclaimed. "Do you realize your crystal ball has three holes in it?"

"Sure," beamed the gypsy. "I put 'em there myself. I also give bowling lessons."

Lecturing a class of embryo journalists on the dangers confronting anybody who always thinks he can outsmart the competition, Abel Green, editor of Variety, told this story to bear out his point:

A man bought some fine Havana cigars and had them insured against fire. After smoking them all, he put in a claim on the grounds that they had been destroyed by fire. The indignant insurance execs naturally refused to pay, so the wisacre sued. What's more, he won his case as the judge had decided that once the company had accepted a premium and issued a policy, it was financially responsible.

The sharpie accepted payment but had little time to gloat. The insurance company had him arrested for arson!

The 'cold' war progressing

Some surprising facts have emerged concerning the common cold, according to a release from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Colds are more frequent among women than men, and children have more colds than adults. Furthermore, adults in families in which there are young children have more colds than those in families where there are only older children. The common cold is the leading cause of absenteeism reported among elementary school children, and this includes the little angels who come up with a special cold on the day when a tough exam is scheduled.

The five-year period from 1951 to 1955 shows a seasonal pattern; a rise in the incidence of colds from a minimum in summer or early autumn to a peak in mid-winter, followed by a rapid decline to a level which approached the minimum level by late spring.

These five-year data relate to the recorded experience of the U.S. navy and marine corps, which goes to show that the common cold is just as lethal for rugged marines and sailors as anyone else.

The statisticians, after contending that until recently, research on colds had been desultory because the possibility of its control seemed dubious, came up with a ray of hope.

"In recent years, interest has been stimulated by the discovery of laboratory procedures which provide better means of identifying the causative agents of the common cold. The progress made in this area enhances the prospect of developing effective vaccines and new methods of therapy."

A voice from 'down under'

The English-speaking countries of the British-led Commonwealth of Nations often serve as bridges of understanding between Britain and the United States. The frontier is not far behind them, and opportunity seems more at hand than in older countries.

When one of their leaders speaks on Anglo-American relations he does so from a sort of middle ground as the special friend of both Britain and the United States. That is why the warning which Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies spoke in New York the other day has special meaning. Mr. Menzies was able to see clearly that one danger of the new Soviet diplomacy is its effect on Anglo-American relations.

Certainly what he called "the smiling cold war" has brought to the surface in recent weeks the difference of emphasis with which London on the one hand and Washington on the other view the post-Stalin world. Mr. Menzies declared that a primary Soviet motive was still to drive a wedge between the United States and other Western countries.

"The smiling cold war" need only win on its central sector the field of Anglo-American relations, to cause confusion all along the free-world front. Mr. Menzies' weapons for this test are "good will" and "caution above all things"; and Western unity, whose core is Anglo-American unity.

Digging graves used to be part of the duties of school teachers in New England in 1661.

PATENTS

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1 tsp. salt

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cereal

1/2 c. lightly-packed brown
sugar
Beat until thick and light

1 egg
Stir in
1 c. sour milk or buttermilk
1 tsp. vanilla
6 tbsps. butter or margarine,
melted

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Town & District Civil Defence

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Scott and son of Vermillion, Alberta spent several hours in town Tuesday morning looking up old friends. They were for some years residents of Gleichen where Mr. Scott followed his trade as a painter. They moved away about thirty years ago and this is the first time they have been back to the old town.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Sr. Major James Cooper, Salvation Army, Eventide Home, arrived in Gleichen Friday morning from Scotland where she had been visiting for sometime.

In another week or so the irrigation water in town will be shut off. This brings us to the realization that winter is not far off.

Who remembers when good ladies tried to reform old sons by getting them to sign the pledge.

Rural boys and girls are far outstripping their parents in the study of improved practices in farm and home work, according to a recent announcement, which shows that more demonstrations and have been conducted by young people's clubs than by those of adult membership. Many thousands of farm boys and girls now participate in these demonstrations which include almost every phase of life.

Sixteenth in a series of articles.

The only really sure way to save the lives of persons living in a city threatened by attack with hydrogen bombs is to evacuate them to areas out of the blast's long reach. This is easier said than done, for it creates many problems. Civil defence planners are certain, however, that none of these problems is impossible.

If an H-Bomb attack was on its way to North America, there would be time only to clear out. Civil defence officials emphasize that people would have to flee from wherever they happened to be in a city when the warning came.

There would be no time to return home from the office and rejoin the family. Even those at home would have time only to grab what necessities were handy.

The chief problem of evacuation, of course, is keeping the traffic moving. Civil defence, organizers plan to divide cities into sections, each with its own exit route and destination in the country.

But as soon as he gets into the rural area, the small town or village, the city dweller who fled with scarcely more than his life would have a whole new set of problems to face.

First in the view of civil defence planners is that of reuniting families. They feel that the first thing a man who had to leave by one route for one destination while his wife and children left by another route to another destination will want to know once he escaped the shrouded stridlu he escaped the immediate danger is: "Where are the wife and kids?"

Civil defence officials believe they are solving the problem of at least arranging for families to learn where each member is once they've left the city. But it can only be done by setting up a nation wide network of civil defence organization, built around existing services and facilities, which include trained volunteers who know how to count and identify heads in a hurry.

The displaced city dweller will also need clothing, food, a place to sleep, and money. Civil defence aims to develop means in every community so that these essentials could be provided if war ever makes them necessary.

The H-bomb would wipe out whole cities and make them uninhabitable for months, years or possibly even a century or two through deadly radiation. That means many city dwellers would have to be evacuated on a permanent basis. They would have to find new homes, new jobs; in short, the whole population of some of Canada's biggest cities might have to be relocated. This would be a tremendous job, but if it were thrust upon the country by an enemy aggressor, it would have to be done. Death would be the only alternative for hundreds of thousands of city residents.

"In my opinion," says F. F. Worthington, Federal Civil Defence Co-Ordinator, "the day of

The Frank Slide, which took place in 1903 and claimed 86 lives, buried the Alberta coal mining town under 70 million tons of rock.

the great city with its population density is ended.

"Or certainly will be ended, if and when nuclear weapons are used in warfare."

"So far as we are able to determine, the best defence against nuclear weapons is space. Once a great city has been laid low by a thermonuclear weapon, a large

area of 10 to 200 square miles in that city will be ended uninhabitable for a very long time.

"Survivors from these areas must necessarily be distributed over

small communities and newly planned and built towns. I do not think that great cities will be allowed to grow again in the hazardous way of the past."

Young Man with a Plan

One of these days, Fred's going to take over the farm. Meanwhile, he's planning; studying and working hard . . . learning right on the job.

Already he's learned a lot about modern farm management, and how a chartered bank can play its part in making farm living more comfortable, more profitable. He has found, for example, how useful the bank can be as a place to build up savings, to obtain credit, to seek financial advice and market information. He knows that the bank manager's door is open to everyone.

When you see a good-looking, well-run farm, chances are the farmer uses the services the chartered banks have built up for all Canadians.



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